

# Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People ! YANKEE GO HOME !

## VIETNAM COURIER

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### BALANCE-SHEET OF L.A.F. ATTACK ON DA NANG AIRBASE

(JULY 15, 1967):

## 87 U.S. AIRCRAFT DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 400 G.I.s PUT OUT OF ACTION

GPX has recently given the figures of the enemy losses and casualties in the L.A.F. artillery attack on the U.S. big airbase in Da Nang. It has also announced that 75 of the planes destroyed or damaged were jet fighters. The L.A.F. blew up two depots of rockets and 200kg and 300kg bombs, burnt one million litres of petrol, 200 military vehicles including nearly 20 tanks and M.113 armoured troops carriers. 400 American soldiers, mostly pilots and technicians, were killed or wounded.

## THERE WOULD BE NO "SANCTUARY" FOR THE U.S. AGGRESSORS IN SOUTH VIET NAM

**D**A NANG is a complex military base of the biggest kind in South Viet Nam. Although the 40,000 U.S. troops in the base had no assignments to defend, most of them were pinned down by this duty. Moreover there is a thick defence line with such modern security devices as mobile radars and Hawk missiles. This had indicated the Americans that any attack against Da Nang would be fought off, and would spell the doom of the guerrillas.

Nevertheless, on the night of July 14, the base was pounded by the Liberation troops: 400 G.I.s were killed and wounded, 87 aircraft including 73 jets, and 200 military vehicles destroyed and set ablaze. Thus, since July 1, 1965 Da Nang has been bombed by the Vietnamese. It had been knocked out, 448 aircraft and nearly 500 military lorries destroyed. This does not include the strike at the U.S. missile ground on Hill 327 on the night of May 14, 1967 which destroyed 12 ground-to-air missiles and 36 missile launching pads as well as fuel depot.

The 7th attack was clearly one of the finest and biggest successes of the Liberation fighters.

This highly effectual 30 minutes' strike is proof that the L.A.F. has rapidly grown up and mastered

an ingenious fighting method. Since Marcel Gimont in *La Tribune des Nations* on July 17, 1967: "What happened in Da Nang was not something of a rare event, but rather a sign of a policy of hoch (high) view of the L.A.F. raids on the enemy bases since the end of the 1966—1967 dry season gives us further evidence. In 6 attacks against the airfields of Tra Nom (May 8), Ben Hoa (May 10), Phuoc Vinh (May 11), Phu Cat (May 12) and June 1, Da Nang (June 25), the Liberation fighters wiped out more than 1,000 enemy troops, destroyed and heavily damaged 305 aircraft. In the raid on the airfield of Tam Son Nhat (May 3), Phan Rang (May 6), Thanh Son (May 10), and other bases in the South (May 11, 12, 13, 14, 15), the airfield of Phu Cat (May 15), Bong Son (June 6), Bai Xep (June 10), Go Ho, Quang Ngai (June 23), Nha Doi, Binh Dak (July 6), nearly 1,200 G.I.s were wiped out, over 50 aircraft destroyed, 12 million litres of petrol and many ammunition depots set ablaze and blown up.

Moreover, there have been other great engagements in which the L.A.F. put out of action more than 1,000 enemy troops, destroyed 200 military vehicles, blew up 2,000 cubic metres of ammunition at the base of U.S. Infantry Division 4 at Pleiku (June 1), knocked down 70 Yankees, 70 tanks and aircraft, and destroyed 100 U.S. aircraft. Da Nang on 9 and Ba Ria (June 21) were also the beginning and one company of G.I.'s at the Meang Son point d'appel, Quang Nam province (July 3). Recently, the airfield of Phuoc Vinh (July 26), Lai Khe, Phu Loc (July 3) and the U.S. base and all storage at Phu Cat (August 1) were again attacked. This does not include the shelling of Cao Tran, Doc Mieu, Dong Ha, Gio Linh, Cam Lo in Quang Tri province which put out of action thousands of U.S. marines, destroyed scores of cannons, set aside tens of petrol storages and ammunition depots last July.

If in the past, the L.A.F. has struck fear into the enemy's heart by overwhelming Quang Tri town in hours and days and capturing Da Nang and La Vang posts at the same time (April 30, 1967) or storming Hiep City, wiping out 800 of the enemy (May 26), the 7th attack on Da Nang (July 14) testified that no base big or small could escape the L.A.F. and that the Americans were beaten by the Liberation troops. The American setback in Da Nang supplies further proof of their morose and inevitable failure in their war of aggression against South Viet Nam, and constitute a bitter slap in the face of the U.S. politicians and strategists who are always bragging of military program.

### LATEST NEWS

## AUGUST 11 AND 12: NEW U.S. RAIDS ON HANOI NINE U.S. FIGHTER-BOMBERS DOWNED

bringing the total number of U.S. planes lost  
in North Viet Nam to 2,170

(details on page 6)







End July —  
Beginning August

ACCORDING to Western reports on the afternoon of August 7, the L.A.F. intercepted the G.I.s of U.S. Light Brigade 106 held in a line north of Saigon.

On August 8, *Reuter* reported that 15 choppers had been downed or damaged. General J. Freund, commanding the brigade had a leg broken.

ON early morning of August 9, the L.A.F. simultaneously stormed the U.S. naval base and petroleum tank farm in Nha Be lying along the Nha Be River, about 12 km. from Saigon to 12 km. southeast of Saigon.

The American spokesman in Saigon admitted that a petrol storage tanks were hit and blown up, many patrol boats, minesweepers damaged.

ed, 1 F-100 jet fighter and 1 helicopter coming to the rescue downed and 29 G.I.s "wounded."

Violent fire from these 2 aircraft petro tanks drove U.S. battalion stationed nearby to another place.

Three days later (August 3) this U.S. naval base was again mortar shelled by the L.A.F.

At the North of Highway 9 (Quang Tri province) on July 29, 1 U.S. marine battalion of Regiments, moving from Con Thien to the north with violence intersected by the L.A.F., according to *GPN*.

First reports said that this battalion was badly mauled. Over 400 G.I.s were killed or wounded (including 1 company put out of action), 3 tanks were destroyed on the spot.

# L.A.F. NEW VICTORIES

■ **Attack on U.S. Naval Base and Petroleum Tank Farm in Nha Be, 12km South-East of Saigon (August 2): 2 Million Litres of Petrol and 1 U.S. Ship Burnt.**

■ **Wiping Out of 400 U.S. Marines North of Quang Tri (July 29)**

■ **Annihilation of 300 G.I.s 80 km South-East of My Tho Town (from July 28 to 30).**

■ **12 U.S. Vessels Sunk or Damaged Near Saigon (July 17 and 18).**

another damaged, 6 aircraft set on fire (including 2 jets, 3 choppers and 1 L-10 reconnaissance plane).

Also North of this province, within a day starting July 24, the L.A.F. killed or wounded over 300 U.S. and puppet troops operating on the

road from Ba Doc to Le Mon.

The U.S. and puppet troops

on July 26 conducted an operation to rescue the units

held by the L.A.F. in these areas along Highway 4, some 80km from My Tho according to *GPN*.

Fallen into a trap prepared by the L.A.F., over 200 U.S. and puppet troops were wiped out in three days ending July 30.

On the night of July 29, in a 30 minutes surprise attack, the L.A.F. wiped out over 100 G.I.s and seized over 100 firearms of various types.

On the nights of July 22, 23, the L.A.F. completely destroyed the U.S. base in Bau Duc, 1 military training center, Vinh Kien military

sub-sector and the encampment of 1 civil guard company, killing or wounding 300 soldiers (60 of whom were the L.A.F.) destroying and damaging 9 military trucks (including 6 M-113 armoured troop carriers).

On July 24 and 25, a more powerful attack was made in My Tho River and Cho Gao canal; 80 tanks and 1 puppet plateau were knocked out.

Harassing communication lines, the L.A.F. also sank to enemy vessels and damaged others on Western Van River on July 17 and 18.

On July 18, 10 enemy naval craft were sent to the bottom, including 4 small boats and 1 armoured vessel some 35km south-east of Saigon.

in front of the enemy, positions.

With the devoted assistance of the people, the L.A.F. fighters divided into several prongs quickly cut the lines of communication of the enemy and secretly moved into position in the city.

An explosion rent the air signalling the beginning of the attack. The transformer at Dap Da was blown up, plunging two main quarters in the heart of the city into

des and bombs and the rattling of submachine guns, the frightened enemy officers fled down before they had time to realize what had happened.

In the meantime, the second shock team, after striking a devastating blow at the enemy at Dap Da, stormed a position of the puppet officers. The armoured vehicles in co-ordination with Thai's team, completely wiped out the enemy in this sector. At a stroke, the entire main L.A.F. engineer troops dashed forward and blew up the Huang River stronghold with explosive charges. The three columns of tanks dashed and collapsed amid earth-shaking blasts. All the adverse troops inside were either killed by the explosives or captured and left a heap of rubble. Two double-storeyed and five one-storeyed houses in the neighbourhood were also demolished. None of the 400 soldiers could escape. 45 cars were smashed or burnt in the streets. Another column of the L.A.F. rushed to the bridgehead and attacked the U.S. military wharf, northeast of Trang Tien bridge. A landing craft was sunk; 16 enemies including a U.S. colonel were killed. The two boats landed with ammunition anchored nearby hurried off. A post at the end of Trang Tien bridge was also taken up by artillery shells, and its occupants buried alive.

Simultaneously with these stormy attacks, in Duy Tan street the L.A.F. big guns put out of action a platoon of puppet guards. The L.A.F. then directed their fire to the billets of the American and puppet officers. The fire was very fierce. The artillery, Thai, a model of the L.A.F. in Hue, led a shock team against the Huang River military post. The American and puppet army officers had also been called back to attend the "victory celebrations". Many come from Saigon. Military vehicles stood in thick rows

complete darkness. L.A.F. received gun mortars and various calibres pounded the enemy positions. Gunfire erupted all over the sector from the centre of the city to the northern suburbs, from Vi Da district to Trang Tien bridge, including the 6th district.

In the sector south of Dap Da, the first rounds of the L.A.F. big guns put out of action a platoon of puppet guards. The L.A.F. then directed their fire to the billets of the American and puppet officers. The fire was very fierce. The artillery, Thai, a model of the L.A.F. in Hue, led a shock team against the Huang River military post. The American and puppet army officers had also been called back to attend the "victory celebrations". Many come from Saigon. Military vehicles stood in thick rows

In the bursts of hand grenades.

(Continued page 7)



L.A.F. fighters attacking an enemy base

## L.A.F. VIOLENT ATTACKS IN THE HEART OF HUE CITY

HUE city was once baptized by "Imperial City" by foreigners for its many old historical and cultural monuments of the feudal regime. Since the U.S. aggressor troops came, there have sprung up in all parts of the city, roads, storage-holds and army barracks, military storage and river installations.

The Trang Tien - Duy Tan - Cuu Long on the right bank of the Huong (Perfume) River is the most vital military sector for the enemy because here is the main nerve centre of the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen in Hue.

Military H.Q.s, army barracks, posts of the U.S. and the puppets, command posts, police stations, security and intelligence offices of the puppets, administration and logistic centres and military wharves of the U.S. thickly studded this small area.

Following L.A.F. fierce attacks in Quang Tri, this against many forces at La Vang, Tu Ha and Long Tho, especially the recent L.A.F. assault that ripped through their main southern defense perimeter around Hue, the U.S. and its henchmen doubled the garnison in the town, increased patrols, set up more posts,

reinforced both the outer and inner defence perimeters and mounted a very strict guard in addition to the 1st and Pak Jung regiments on permanent duty, a company of puppet combat police patrols the city throughout the night.

Every hour in the night, from four to six am, came patrols along the main thoroughfares near the Trang Tien bridge, American and puppet soldiers are also posted at all crossings and roads leading into the main sectors. On Saturday and Sunday evenings when U.S. officers return to Hue for rest and security, the patrols are all the more stringent. Feeling not secure enough behind the multi-row wire entanglements around these areas, the U.S. officers also commit puppet police to round-the-clock patrol duty along the streets and mount guard at all lamp posts.

Recently, the U.S. and its henchmen set a night curfew, fenced off all the city's gates and other.

On the night of July 29, the puppets had all the boats in the city concentrated and tied together by iron chains to "guard against all contingencies."

ONE day, the U.S. staged the farce of "victory celebrations" in the northern part of the demilitarized zone. The day before U.S. officers came to Hue in groups from Huu from positions along Highway 9 and the Phu Bai base. The Huong River position was also occupied by puppet army officers had also been called back to attend the "victory celebrations". Many come from Saigon. Military vehicles stood in thick rows